

\*\*\*\*\* STN Columbus \*\*\*\*\*

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:17:40 ON 06 MAY 2009

=> index bioscience medicine  
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS            SINCE FILE    TOTAL  
                                 ENTRY    SESSION  
FULL ESTIMATED COST                    0.22    0.22

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,  
AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,  
CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,  
DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:18:08 ON 06 MAY 2009

71 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view  
search error messages that display as 0\* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=&gt; S (Endoglucanase or cellulase or cellobiohydrolase)

1 FILE ADISNEWS  
4221 FILE AGRICOLA  
179 FILE ANABSTR  
199 FILE ANTE  
65 FILE AQUALINE  
432 FILE AQUASCI  
3878 FILE BIOENG  
12222 FILE BIOSIS  
7533 FILE BIOTECHABS  
7533 FILE BIOTECHDS  
3154 FILE BIOTECHNO  
7517 FILE CABA  
24609 FILE CAPLUS  
2216 FILE CEABA-VTB  
110 FILE CIN  
250 FILE CONFSCI  
168 FILE CROPB  
223 FILE CROPU  
76 FILE DDFB  
53 FILE DDFU  
14257 FILE DGENE  
557 FILE DISSABS  
76 FILE DRUGB  
241 FILE DRUGMONOG2  
69 FILE DRUGU  
55 FILE EMBAL  
4570 FILE EMBASE  
3530 FILE ESBIOBASE  
29 FILE FOREGE  
32 FILES SEARCHED...  
767 FILE FROSTI  
2642 FILE FSTA  
7437 FILE GENBANK  
22 FILE HEALSAFE  
2031 FILE IFIPAT  
93 FILE IMSPRODUCT  
13 FILE KOSMET  
5069 FILE LIESCI  
4620 FILE MEDLINE  
343 FILE NTIS  
129 FILE OCEAN  
6387 FILE PASCAL  
254 FILE PCTGEN  
10 FILE PHIN  
325 FILE PROMT  
14 FILE RDISCLOSURE

9225 FILE SCISEARCH  
 1 FILE SYNTHLINE  
 2964 FILE TOXCENTER  
 4426 FILE USGENE  
 59 FILES SEARCHED...  
 7510 FILE USPATFULL  
 110 FILE USPATOLD  
 1191 FILE USPAT2  
 10 FILE VETB  
 221 FILE VETU  
 94 FILE WATER  
 4639 FILE WPIDS  
 20 FILE WPIEV  
 4639 FILE WPINDEX  
 22 FILE IPA  
 18 FILE NAPRALERT  
 141 FILE NLDB

61 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 71 FILES SEARCHED IN STINDEX

L1 QUE (ENDOGLUCANASE OR CELLULASE OR CELLOBIOHYDROLASE)

=> d rank

F1 24609 CAPLUS  
 F2 14257 DGENE  
 F3 12222 BIOSIS  
 F4 9225 SCISEARCH  
 F5 7533 BIOTECHABS  
 F6 7533 BIOTECHDS  
 F7 7517 CABA  
 F8 7510 USPATFULL  
 F9 7437 GENBANK  
 F10 6387 PASCAL  
 F11 5069 LIFESCI  
 F12 4639 WPIDS  
 F13 4639 WPINDEX  
 F14 4620 MEDLINE  
 F15 4570 EMBASE  
 F16 4426 USGENE  
 F17 4221 AGRICOLA  
 F18 3878 BIOENG  
 F19 3530 ESBIOBASE  
 F20 3154 BIOTECHNO  
 F21 2964 TOXCENTER  
 F22 2642 FSTA  
 F23 2216 CEABA-VTB  
 F24 2031 IFPAT  
 F25 1191 USPAT2  
 F26 767 FROSTI  
 F27 557 DISSABS  
 F28 432 AQUASCI  
 F29 343 NTIS  
 F30 325 PROMT  
 F31 254 PCTGEN  
 F32 250 CONFSCI  
 F33 241 DRUGMONOG2  
 F34 223 CROPU  
 F35 221 VETU  
 F36 199 ANTE  
 F37 179 ANABSTR  
 F38 168 CROPB  
 F39 141 NLDB  
 F40 129 OCEAN  
 F41 110 CIN  
 F42 110 USPATOLD  
 F43 94 WATER  
 F44 93 IMSPRODUCT  
 F45 76 DDFB  
 F46 76 DRUGB  
 F47 69 DRUGU

F48 65 AQUALINE  
 F49 55 EMBAL  
 F50 53 DDFU  
 F51 29 FOREGE  
 F52 22 HEALSAFE  
 F53 22 IPA  
 F54 20 WPIFV  
 F55 18 NAPRALERT  
 F56 14 RDISCLOSURE  
 F57 13 KOSMET  
 F58 10 PHIN  
 F59 10 VETB  
 F60 1 ADISNEWS  
 F61 1 SYNTHLINE

=> file f1, f3-f5, f11, f12, f14  
 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                      SINCE FILE    TOTAL  
    ENTRY    SESSION  
 FULL ESTIMATED COST                      2.72    2.94

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:20:39 ON 06 MAY 2009  
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:20:39 ON 06 MAY 2009  
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FILE 'BIOTECHABS' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:20:39 ON 06 MAY 2009  
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2009 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:20:39 ON 06 MAY 2009  
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2009 THOMSON REUTERS

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:20:39 ON 06 MAY 2009

=> S L1  
 L2 60384 L1

=> S pyroglutam? (s) L2  
 L3 4 PYROGLUTAM? (S) L2

=> S pyroglutam? and L2  
 L4 15 PYROGLUTAM? AND L2

=> S N-termin? and L4  
 L5 5 N-TERMIN? AND L4

=> S (resistant or tolerant or stable) and L4  
 L6 4 (RESISTANT OR TOLERANT OR STABLE) AND L4

=> S (resistant or tolerant or stable) and L5  
 L7 3 (RESISTANT OR TOLERANT OR STABLE) AND L5

=> S surfactant and L7  
 L8 1 SURFACTANT AND L7

=> S surfactant and L4  
 L9 1 SURFACTANT AND L4

=> dup rem L4  
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4  
 L10 12 DUP REM L4 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs L10 1-12

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:400448 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>

TITLE: Isolation, identification, and characterization of

Bacillus strains from the Traditional Korean  
soybean-fermented food, Chungkookjang

AUTHOR(S): Joo, Myeong-Hoon; Hur, Sung-Ho; Han, Yong-Soo; Kim,  
Ji-Yeon

CORPORATE SOURCE: Graduate School of Molecular & Biomedical Technology,  
Inje University, Gimhae, 621-749, S. Korea

SOURCE: Journal of Applied Biological Chemistry (2007), 50(4),

202-210

CODEN: JABCBB; ISSN: 1976-0442

PUBLISHER: Korean Society for Applied Biological Chemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A total of 45 bacterial strains were isolated from the traditional Korean soybean-fermented food, Chungkookjang. Among these strains, seven strains were selected and identified based on morphol., physiol., and biochem. characteristics, as well as phylogenetic anal. using 16S rDNA sequences. All strains were Gram-pos., aerobic, motile, oxidase-pos., rod-shaped, and endospore-forming bacteria, and produced extracellular enzymes such as amylase, \*\*\*cellulase\*\*\*, lipase, protease, and xylanase. The isolates were grown in the presence of 0-11% (w/v) NaCl. Growth was optimal at pH 6-9 and at temps. of 30-45.degree.C. According to VITEK automicrobic system tests and supplementary tests, the isolates were similar to several species of the genus Bacillus. The phylogenetic anal. of seven bacterial strains based on comparisons of 16S rDNA sequences, revealed that the strains were closely related to Bacillus species. The identification of strains that produced surfactin was also carried out, based on PCR screening of the *slp* gene. Among the seven isolated strains, six yielded a surfactin-pos. result with PCR.

REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:354551 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:3982

TITLE: Global carbon utilization profiles of wild-type,

mutant, and transformant strains of *Hypocrea jecorina*

AUTHOR(S): Druzhinina, Irina S.; Schmoll, Monika; Seiboth,  
Bernhard; Kubicek, Christian P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Area of Gene Technology and Applied  
Biochemistry, Institute of Chemical Engineering,  
Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, A-1060,  
Austria

SOURCE: Applied and Environmental Microbiology (2006), 72(3),  
2126-2133

CODEN: AEMIDF; ISSN: 0099-2240

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The ascomycete *Hypocrea jecorina* (*Trichoderma reesei*), an industrial producer of cellulases and hemicellulases, can efficiently degrade plant polysaccharides. However, the catabolic pathways for the resulting monomers and their relationship to enzyme induction are not well known. Here we used the Biolog Phenotype MicroArrays technique to evaluate the growth of *H. jecorina* on 95 carbon sources. For this purpose, we compared several wild-type isolates, mutants producing different amts. of cellulases, and strains transformed with a heterologous antibiotic resistance marker gene. The wild-type isolates and transformed strains had the highest variation in growth patterns on individual carbon sources. The \*\*\*cellulase\*\*\* mutants were relatively similar to their parental strains. Both in the mutant and in the transformed strains, the most significant changes occurred in utilization of xylitol, erythritol, D-sorbitol, D-ribose, D-galactose, L-arabinose, N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, maltotriose, and beta.-methyl-glucoside. Increased prodn. of cellulases was neg. correlated with the ability to grow on gamma.-aminobutyrate, adonitol, and 2-ketogluconate; and pos. correlated with that on D-sorbitol

and saccharic acid. The reproducibility, relative simplicity, and high  
resoln. (+/-10% of increase in mycelial d.) of the phenotypic microarrays  
make them a useful tool for the characterization of mutant and transformed  
strains and for a global anal. of gene function.

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1305621 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:295731

TITLE: Carbon source utilization by the marine Dendryphiella  
species D. arenaria and D. salina

AUTHOR(S): dela Cruz, Thomas Edison E.; Schulz, Barbara E.;  
Kubicek, Christian P.; Druzhinina, Irina S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Microbiology, Technical University  
Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany

SOURCE: FEMS Microbiology Ecology (2006), 58(3), 343-353  
CODEN: FMECEZ; ISSN: 0168-6496

PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Carbon utilization by the marine Dendryphiella species, D. arenaria and D.  
salina, was investigated to detect differences in utilization and traits  
assoc. with their adaptation to the marine habitat. Fifty-four strains  
were isolated world-wide and tested for the utilization of various carbon  
sources using BIOLOG phenotype MicroArray (PM) and for the prodn. of  
extracellular enzymes on solid culture media and on API ZYM assay strips.  
PM anal. showed that the fastest growth occurred on several  
monosaccharides and amino acids, 2-keto-D-gluconic acid, succinamide and  
turanose. Some polyols were poor carbon sources. However, the two  
species differed in their utilization rates of carbon sources, forming  
three major clusters: two sep. clusters for D. arenaria and D. salina  
and a third cluster in which strains of the two species formed sep. subclades  
that correlated with geog. origin. Several carbon sources were also found  
useful in differentiating the two species. Dendryphiella salina did not  
utilize xylitol and quinic acid, whereas D. arenaria grew well on these  
substrates. The latter failed to grow on sorbitol and grew slowly on  
mannitol, both were good substrates for the former. There were also no  
qual. differences between the extracellular enzymes produced, although  
laccase and peroxidase activities were confined only to some strains. The  
physiol. similarities exhibited by the two species support the close  
relationship between D. arenaria and D. salina.

REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS ON STN DUPLICATE I

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:540655 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:55637

TITLE: Preparation of detergent-tolerant \*\*\*cellulase\*\*\*  
( \*\*\*endoglucanase\*\*\* ) with N-terminal  
\*\*\*pyroglutamic\*\*\* acid

INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Manabu; Yanai, Koji; Tsuyuki, Yumiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

WO 2005056787 A1 20050623 WO 2004JP18184 20041207

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,

CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,

GE, GH, GM, GR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,

LI, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NA, NI,

NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,

TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SI, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,

AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1702981 A1 20060920 EP 2004-820192 20041207  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LT, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS  
 CN 1890367 A 20070103 CN 2004-80036453 20041207  
 US 20070069265 A1 20070503 US 2006-582002 20060607  
 PRIORITY APPL.N. INFO.: JP 2003-409692 A 20031208  
 WO 2004-JP18184 W 20041207

AB Modified the family 45 cellulases that can maintain \*\*\*endoglucanase\*\*\* activity in the presence of detergents have been developed. One method is based on the introduction of \*\*\*pyroglutamic\*\*\* acid to amino end (amino acid substitution to \*\*\*pyroglutamic\*\*\* acid or replacing the N-terminal peptide with a peptide with \*\*\*pyroglutamic\*\*\* acid N-end). These modified cellulases with N-terminal Gln are designed to be expressed in host microorganisms such as *Humicola insolens* or *Trichoderma viride* by using the vectors contg. nucleotides encoding the corresponding amino acid sequences. The detergent-tolerance of the prepd. N-terminal modified \*\*\*cellulase\*\*\* (originally from *H. insolens* or *S. coenophialum*) in the presence of LAS (linear alkylbenzenesulfonate) at pH 10 was demonstrated. The prepd. modified enzymes can be used as additives to laundry detergents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1312750 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:167209  
 TITLE: Molecular, physiological, and host-range characterization of *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli* isolates from watermelon and melon in Israel  
 AUTHOR(S): Burdman, Saul; Kots, Nadia; Krizman, Giora; Kopelowitz, June  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Plant Pathology and Microbiology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Rehovot, 76100, Israel  
 SOURCE: Plant Disease (2005), 89(12), 1339-1347  
 CODEN: PLDIDE; ISSN: 0191-2917  
 PUBLISHER: American Phytopathological Society  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Bacterial fruit blotch (BFB), caused by *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli*, is a serious disease of cucurbit plants. The first important occurrence of BFB in Israel was during 2000 to 2003 on watermelon and melon. Twelve bacterial isolates assoc. with these outbreaks were confirmed as *A. avenae* subsp. *citrulli* by pathogenicity assays, gas chromatog. of fatty-acid Me esters, and substrate-utilization profiles. The isolates were characterized in terms of their aggressiveness in different hosts by seed, seedling, and fruit inoculations, and according to their DNA fingerprinting profiles using pulse-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) and repetitive-PCR approaches. Results from the present work agree with previous studies supporting the existence of two differentiated groups within *A. avenae* subsp. *citrulli*, one including strains that are more assoc. with watermelon (group II), the other consisting of strains that are usually assoc. with nonwatermelon cucurbits (group I). This study indicates that isolates from both groups have been introduced to Israel. PFGE anal. revealed that the 12 analyzed isolates can be divided into five different haplotypes, of which four were previously unreported. Addnl. differentiating features between group I and II strains are presented.

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:338356 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:161182  
 TITLE: The effects of chemical environment on the nucleation, growth, and stability of ettringite  
 [Ca3Al(OH)6]2(SO4)3.cntd.26H2O  
 AUTHOR(S): Cody, A. M.; Lee, H.; Cody, R. D.; Spry, P. G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Geological and Atmospheric Sciences, 253  
Science I, Iowa State University, Ames, IA,  
50011-3210, USA

SOURCE: Cement and Concrete Research (2004), 34(5), 869-881  
CODEN: CCNRAI; ISSN: 0008-8846

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Ettringite is responsible for both the initial set of portland cement and for premature concrete deterioration. A new method of ettringite crystal growth by combining calcium hydroxide and aluminum sulfate sols. was devised to reliably produce crystals that could be seen with a light microscope (45.times. - 320.times.). The nucleation, growth, morphol., and stability of ettringite in the presence of over 300 chems. and admixts., many of which are present in the concrete environment, was then investigated. The plasticizers sorbitol, citrate, and tartrate were found to inhibit ettringite nucleation and growth, as did certain lignosulfonate air-entraining admixts. The Type B set retarder borax inhibited ettringite formation at <44 ppm. The consequences and implications of this are discussed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE REFORMAT

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:609949 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:146213

TITLE: Method of immobilizing biologically active molecules  
for assay purposes in a microfluidic format

INVENTOR(S): Robotti, Karla

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20030148291	A1	20030807	US 2002-72525	20020205
DE 10256931	A1	20030821	DE 2002-10256931	20021205
DE 10256931	B4	20070606		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-72525 A 20020205

AB The invention provides biol. mols. entrapped within a sol-gel matrix and incorporated into a microanal. device for high throughput screening of samples. The pore sizes of the matrix may be chosen to match the size of the entrapped biol. mol. or to correspond in size with the sample mols. to be analyzed. The sol-gel may be formed into structures that can be incorporated into or onto the microanal. devices as microcolumns, microchannels, and microarrays. The sol-gel may incorporate substituted silanes and thereby provide a hydrophobic or hydrophilic surface, thereby providing the potential for use in microchromatog., microelectrophoresis or combinations thereof on the microanal. device. A preferred detection method of samples is mass spectrometry. Sol-gel-entrapped trypsin was prep'd. using HCl, tetra-Me orthosilicate, and trypsin in ammonium bicarbonate buffer, p. 8.1. The entrapped trypsin was stable and active.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:293978 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:337341

TITLE: Materials and methods to modulate ligand  
binding/enzymic activity of .alpha./beta. proteins  
containing an allosteric regulatory site

INVENTOR(S): Sauton, Donald E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Icos Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 163 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002031511	A2	20020418	WO 2001-US32047	20011012
WO 2002031511	A3	20030313		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2425581	A1	20020418	CA 2001-2425581	20011012
AU 2002013196	A	20020422	AU 2002-13196	20011012
US 20030088061	A1	20030508	US 2001-976935	20011012
EP 1325341	A2	20030709	EP 2001-981560	20011012
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004511496	T	20040415	JP 2002-534845	20011012
MX 2003003207	A	20040326	MX 2003-3207	20030411
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-239750P P 20001012				
WO 2001-US32047 W 20011012				

AB Methods of modulating binding between an .alpha./beta. protein and a binding partner are provided, along with methods of identifying modulators and their use. The methods comprise contacting the .alpha./beta. protein with an allosteric effector mol. which binds to an allosteric site of the .alpha./beta. protein and alters the conformation of the .alpha./beta. protein such that the binding of the .alpha./beta. protein to a binding partner is modulated. Thus, a primary screen for inhibitors of the classical pathway complement protein C2 and alternative pathway complement protein factor B involving modifications of std. hemolytic CH50 and AH50 assays in a microtiter plate format was carried out. Lead compds. identified in this screen were submitted to a second screening using purified complement proteins to det. which stage of complement activation the compds. inhibited. Five diaryl sulfides were identified. Numerous other assays, e.g., to identify inhibitors of integrin .alpha.E.beta.y interaction with E. cadherin, inhibitors of Rac1 GDP-GTP exchange, or antagonists of E. coli 6-hydroxymethyl-7,8-dihydropterin pyrophosphokinase, were conducted as well.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:631486 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:234453  
 TITLE: Thermostable aminopeptidase from *Pyrococcus horikoshii* hydrolyzing N-terminal blocked peptides  
 INVENTOR(S): Kosugi, Yoshiji; Ishikawa, Kazuhiko; Ishida, Hiroyasu; Ando, Susumu  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agency of Industrial Sciences and Technology, Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000245480	A	20000912	JP 1999-57836	19990305
JP 2001078791	A	20010327	JP 2000-256962	20000828
JP 4022611	B2	20071219		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-57836 A3 19990305				
AB <i>Pyrococcus horikoshii</i> thermophilic aminopeptidase having hydrolytic activity toward N-terminal formyl, acyl, acetyl, or ***pyroglutamy*** blocked proteins and peptides, and its recombinant expression, are disclosed. From the genome sequence data of the thermophilic archaeon <i>Pyrococcus horikoshii</i> , an open reading frame was found which encodes a protein (332 amino acids) homologous with an ***endoglucanase*** from				



Clostridium thermocellum (42% identity), deblocking aminopeptidase from Pyrococcus furiosus (42% identity) and an aminopeptidase from Aeromonas proteolytica (18% identity). This gene was cloned and expressed in Escherichia coli, and the characteristics of the expressed protein were examd. Although \*\*\*endoglucanase\*\*\* activity was not detected, this protein was found to have aminopeptidase activity to cleave the N-terminal amino acid from a variety of substrates including both N-blocked and non-blocked peptides. The enzyme was stable at 90.degree., with the optimum temp. over 90.degree.. The metal ion bound to this enzyme was calcium, but it was not essential for the aminopeptidase activity. Instead, this enzyme required the cobalt ion for activity. This enzyme is expected to be useful for the removal of N.alpha.-acylated residues in short peptide sequence anal. at high temps.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:297095 CAPLUS <<LOGINID:20090506>>  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:297095  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:52359a,52362a  
 TITLE: Application of soybean-koji to miso fermented with

rice. III. Quality of salty misos fermented with soybean koji, rice koji and rice, and mixtured koji of soybeans and rice

AUTHOR(S): Matsumoto, Isao; Akimoto, Takashi; Imai, Seichi  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Food Res. Inst. Niigata Prefect., Kamo, 959-13, Japan  
 SOURCE: Miso no Kagaku to Gijyutsu (1994), 42(3), 100-7  
 CODEN: MNKGAL; ISSN: 0369-1047  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Properties of misos fermented with koji made of soybeans and rice (type A koji), and with a mixt. of soybean-koji and rice-koji (type B koji) were examd. The miso fermented with rice-koji was used as a ref. Two types of soybean- or rice-koji were prepd. using steamed whole soybeans or rice, and steamed crushed soybeans or rice. The former is called bara-koji, and the latter is called mochi-koji (the shape is like a rice cake). The type A koji made of soybeans and rice was also made by the 2 methods. The misos fermented with type B bara- and mochi-koji had dark reddish tint. The miso fermented with the type A mochi-koji had a little haze and browning tint. The values of protein solubilizing ratio, protein degrading ratio, and the amt. of liberated free amino acids were lower in misos prepd. with a half vol. of type A or B mochi-koji. The alc. fermn. was suppressed in misos prepd. with type A or B koji, and the suppression was severe in the misos fermented with the mochi-koji. The misos prepd. with a half vol. of type B bara-koji, a half vol. of type A bara-koji, and full vol. of type B mochi-koji were superior to the ref. one in sensory evaluation.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 12 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:406099 SCISEARCH <<LOGINID:20090506>>  
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: JB324  
 TITLE: CLONING AND SEQUENCING OF THE XYNA-GENE ENCODING XYLANASE-A OF ASPERGILLUS-KAWACHII  
 AUTHOR: ITO K (Reprint)  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: NATL RES INST BREWING, 2-6-30 TAKINOGAWA, KITA KU, TOKYO 114, JAPAN (Reprint)  
 AUTHOR: IKEMASU T; ISHIKAWA T  
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN  
 SOURCE: BIOSCIENCE BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY, (JUN 1992) Vol. 56, No. 6, pp. 906-912.  
 ISSN: 0916-8451.

PUBLISHER: JAPAN SOC BIOSCI BIOTECHN AGROCHEM, JAPAN ACAD SOC CTR BLDG, 2-4-6 YAYOI BUNKYO-KU, TOKYO, 113, JAPAN.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 36

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1994

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

AB We have cloned the xynA gene coding for xylanase A, a major component of the xylanase family, from Aspergillus kawachii. The cDNA was isolated

from an A. kawachii cDNA library by immunoscreening using antibody raised against the purified xylanase A protein. Nucleotide sequence analysis of the cDNA showed a 981-bp open reading frame that encoded a protein of 327 amino acid residues. The signal peptide was composed of 25 amino acid residues and the N-terminus of the mature protein was \*\*\*pyroglutamic\*\*\* acid. The transformed yeast with a cloned cDNA produced xylanase. The genomic DNA was arranged as ten exons and nine introns.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS ON STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984;187980 CAPLUS <<LOGINID:20090506>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100;187980

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100;28523a,28526a

TITLE: The primary structure of a 1,4-beta.-glucan  
\*\*\*cellobiohydrolase\*\*\* from the fungus Trichoderma  
reesei QM 9414

AUTHOR(S): Faegerstam, Lars G.; Pettersson, L. Goeran; Engstrom,

J. Aake

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biochem., Univ. Uppsala, Uppsala, S-751 23,  
Swed.

SOURCE: FEBS Letters (1984), 167(2), 309-15

CODEN: FEHLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The sequence of the approx.490 amino acid residues of the main  
1,4-beta.-glucan \*\*\*cellobiohydrolase\*\*\* (CBH I) (EC 3.2.1.91) from  
culture filtrates of the fungus T. reesei QM 9414 was established by  
automatic liq. phase Edman degradn. Peptides obtained by chem. and enzymic  
cleavage of the reduced and S-carboxymethylated protein were isolated by a  
combination of gel filtration and high-performance liq. chromatog. The  
N-terminus of the single polypeptide chain is blocked by a  
\*\*\*pyroglutamylo\*\*\* residue. Most of the neutral carbohydrate present in  
the glycoprotein is bound within a short region near the C-terminus.  
Three attachment sites of glucosamine residues were also established.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:17:40 ON 06 MAY 2009)

INDEX 'ADISCTI,ADISINSIGHT,ADISNEWS,AGRICOLA,ANABSTR,ANTE,AQUALINE,  
AQUASCI,BIOENG,BIOSIS,BIOTECHABS,BIOTECHDS,BIOTECHNO,CABA,CAPLUS,  
CEABA-VTB,CIN,CONFSCI,CROPH,CROPU,DDFB,DGNE,DISSABS,DRUGB,  
DRUGMONOG2,DRUGU,EMBAL,EMBASE,...' ENTERED AT 09:18:08 ON 06 MAY 2009  
SEA (ENDOGLUCANASE OR CELLULASE OR CELLOBIOHYDROLASE)

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1 FILE ADISNEWS  
4221 FILE AGRICOLA  
179 FILE ANABSTR  
199 FILE ANTE  
65 FILE AQUALINE  
432 FILE AQUASCI  
3878 FILE BIOENG  
12222 FILE BIOSIS  
7533 FILE BIOTECHABS  
7533 FILE BIOTECHDS  
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7517 FILE CABA  
24609 FILE CAPLUS  
2216 FILE CEABA-VTB  
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14257 FILE DGNE  
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55 FILE EMBAL  
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 5069 FILE LIFESCI  
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 10 FILE PHIN  
 325 FILE PROMT  
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 9225 FILE SCISEARCH  
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 2964 FILE TOXCENTER  
 4426 FILE USGENE  
 7510 FILE USPATFULL  
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 94 FILE WATER  
 4639 FILE WPIDS  
 20 FILE WPIFV  
 4639 FILE WPINDEX  
 22 FILE IPA  
 18 FILE NAPRALERT  
 141 FILE NLDB  
 L1 QUE (ENDOGLUCANASE OR CELLULASE OR CELLOBIOHYDROLASE)  
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 L4 15 S PYROGLUTAM? AND L2  
 L5 5 S N-TERMIN? AND L4  
 L6 4 S (RESISTANT OR TOLERANT OR STABLE) AND L4  
 L7 3 S (RESISTANT OR TOLERANT OR STABLE) AND L5  
 L8 1 S SURFACTANT AND L7  
 L9 1 S SURFACTANT AND L4  
 L10 12 DUP REM L4 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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